

Probably fair to-day; cooler at night. To-morrow fair. Temperatures yesterday—Maximum, 66; minimum, 48.

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FIVE CENTS.

RUMOR OF WAR WITH MEXICO AGAIN REVIVED

Report Has President Ready to Call Extra Session of Congress.

TROOPS ARE UNDER ARMS

State Department Has Statement Prepared to Submit to Both Houses.

New York, Sept. 28.—The American tomorrow will print the following: Washington, Sept. 28.—It is reported here tonight on excellent authority and in spite of an automatic denial from President Taft's secretary at Beverly, that the President is preparing to call a special session of Congress to consider armed intervention in Mexico.

The President, it is understood, is to place before Congress, probably this coming week, the record of an accumulation of outrages and atrocities against Americans and other foreign residents of the troubled southern republic calculated to make that body take decisive action.

A report of communications from foreign powers has also been prepared by the State Department, which projects the contention that if the United States does not act, foreign nations must be permitted to act in their own defense and interest.

Without going into the motives of the administration for such a step at this time, it is conceded by all that if Congress does authorize intervention, it will change the political horizon. It is pointed out that a war administration has never been turned out of power by the voters on the principle that it is bad policy to trade horses while crossing a stream.

In addition to the known significant facts, a telegram has been seen here in which Senator Dick, of Ohio, who is now in Chicago, is reported to have told C. T. Fowler, of New Jersey, that a special session of Congress would be called by President Taft next week. Senator Dick is quoted as saying that the President will present information to Congress that has been suppressed and which is of such nature that war will result in Mexico.

Is Preparing for War. Senator Dick is at the head of the National Guard of Ohio, and admitted that he had been preparing for war for some time.

The State Department is admittedly exerting pressure on Madero by laying before him the catalogue of crimes of the revolution against American citizens and property. Added to this is an appalling sum of current and past indemnities.

The act of the State Department, if precedents count for anything, is always held as a foundation for drastic action when accompanied by the statement which has gone forward that there has been intolerable delay in settling with American creditors.

The Navy Department, acting under orders from the State Department, has already sent the Des Moines into Mexican waters at Vera Cruz. Marines are to be landed at that point at the first opportunity, and it seems evident now that the opportunity will be quickly seized. It is considered highly significant that there has been no official explanation of the sending of a war vessel to Vera Cruz since the dispatch from the State Department opposed to the use of the navy in Mexican waters.

Here are additional facts in the situation which have their own significance:

Foreign Nations Complain. First—Gen. R. K. Evans, U. S. A., who has been in charge of the organization of the militia for war purposes, has finished his work and has been ordered to the command of the military division at Atlanta. Gen. Evans is a Southern man and his transfer to that important station is considered significant.

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WILSON IN LEAD, ROOSEVELT SECOND

Country-wide Straw Vote Shows Wilson Far in Advance of the Other Candidates.

New York, Sept. 28 (Sunday).—The Herald in its annual election forecast, published this morning, indicates a strong lead in the Presidential race for Woodrow Wilson, as a result of its country-wide canvass. The Herald claims to see a drift to Democracy throughout the country and that there has been a great loss to the Republicans. A heavy Progressive vote is forecasted, and the third term candidate is placed second in the race at the present time.

The Democrats are reported to be presenting a solid front everywhere with a general unity of action, with the Progressives fighting desperately all along the line. In Pennsylvania, the fight is being bitterly contested, but in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and most of New England, Mr. Wilson is leading. The result of the straw vote in New York shows that the Empire State is swinging toward the Baltimore nominee.

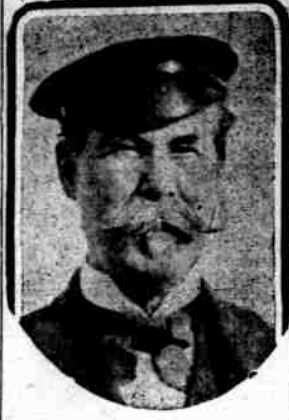
New York, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

In the eleven States Gov. Wilson ran first in nine. Roosevelt ran first in Connecticut and Pennsylvania. President Taft came third in all of these States except Ohio and Wyoming. In Ohio Wilson polled 1,914, Taft 962, and Roosevelt 818. While at the present time the Herald claims Ohio as doubtful, it appears that Wilson has the better of the bitter contest here.

In Pennsylvania, Taft is believed to be stronger at the present time than he was a few weeks ago. Gov. Wilson is holding the entire Democratic vote, but Col. Roosevelt is running very strongly.

Through the straw vote, New York and New Jersey are placed fairly in the Wilson column, and Democracy's chances seem bright.

LIPTON MAY TRY FOR CUP AGAIN



SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

London, Sept. 28.—Sir Thomas Lipton will start for New York within the next two weeks to consult the New York Yacht Club and try to induce that organization to modify the rules for American Cup contests. If he succeeds in obtaining more lenient conditions, Sir Thomas says he will issue a challenge and make another attempt to lift the cup, but if he does not he will drop the matter forever.

MENA'S CAREER IN NICARAGUA COMES TO END

Rebel Leader Boards Gunboat for Panama—To Go Into Exile.

The career of Gen. Luis Mena in Nicaragua ended at 5:30 o'clock this morning, when he was placed on board the United States cruiser Cleveland to be taken to Panama. The Navy Department was informed of Mena's departure from Corinto in dispatches from Admiral Southerland received late yesterday.

Gen. Mena is so ill that he had to be carried from the train to the launch at Corinto, according to Admiral Southerland's report. It is stated that his illness is very serious, and he will be placed in a hospital on his arrival at Panama next Tuesday. His son and a body servant are accompanying him on the Cleveland.

So precarious is Gen. Mena's condition that no definite arrangements have yet been made as to what he will be permitted to do after reaching Panama. It is understood, however, that he will be kept under surveillance while he is in Panama, and if he recovers from his present illness will go to Europe at the will of the United States government. It is certain that Mena will not be permitted to establish himself in any region where he again can upset the peace of Central America.

Departure Is Welcomed. Though there are several members of official Washington circles who have known Mena personally, and had a certain liking for the man, whom they regarded as one of the most remarkable characters of Central America, there is no sympathy to be found for him in the United States. He is regarded as a villain and a traitor, and his departure from Nicaragua and the politics of Central America, even under the present circumstances, is universally welcomed.

Gen. Mena is but forty-five years old, and last winter, when Mr. Knox was in Nicaragua, was in perfect health and a giant in stature. He has had an adventurous career, fighting revolutions before Zelaya's time, then serving under Zelaya, and finally joining in the revolt against the former dictator. Twice he has been rescued from prison in Managua by the intervention of the American Legation. Repeatedly during the last year he has promised to resign, and finally, on the very night that he began his recent revolt, he gave to Minister Lester of War, within an hour after he did this, however, he was bombarding Managua. Subsequently he violated all Mena's promises, and he has been the armistice he had agreed to, and again bombarded the Nicaraguan capital.

Many Killed by Projectiles.

In dispatches to the State Department yesterday, Minister Wetzell reported that an investigation had shown that, in Mena's bombardment of Managua, in the face of the protests of every diplomatic officer in that city, 132 women and children were struck by projectiles. A large number were killed. Curiously enough, one of the men who was injured in the bombardment.

The American Minister has received many appeals for help on behalf of the women and children held prisoners at Mena's headquarters, and has been urging Americans and other foreigners, but the resources at the disposal of the American Legation are so slender that it has been unable to assist many Nicaraguans in Leon.

Reports have been received here that the revolutionists at Leon have named a provisional president, and have designated Dr. Julian Irujo, the political exile who came from Costa Rica to join Mena, as their commander-in-chief. It is expected that when Admiral Southerland finishes with the situation at Grand-Pré, he will go to Leon to have a plain talk with some of the rebel leaders. The result can be but one thing: It is believed here, that is, the laying down of their arms by the rebels, and the restoration of the city to the control of the Nicaraguan government.

LIVING HIGH IN BABYLON.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—A letter written on stone in Babylon 4,000 years ago by a young man who complains of the high cost of living has just been translated by Dr. F. C. Eissen of the University of Chicago.

Two Army Aviators Dashed to Death

LIEUT. ROCKWELL AND CORP. SCOTT THE VICTIMS

College Park Tragedy Is Unexplained

Officers Unable to Account for Fall of "Old War Horse," Veteran Aeroplane of More Than Thousand Flights.

Lieut. L. C. Rockwell, of the Tenth United States Infantry, detailed to the Army Aviation School at College Park, Md., and Corporal Frank S. Scott, Signal Corps, met death on the aviation field yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, when the machine in which they were flying as a helicopter about seventy feet collapsed and fell like a plummet to the earth.

Corporal Scott Was Instantly Killed.

Lieut. Rockwell was taken to the Walter Reed Hospital at Takoma Park, where he died shortly afterward. The aeroplane in which the aviators were flying at the time of the accident was a biplane belonging to the "Old War Horse," by the fliers. It was one of the first machines purchased by the government and had successfully made more than 1,000 flights. It was crashed Friday evening in making the exhibition flight over the Speedway.

Scott Instantly Killed.

The machine crashed to the ground a mass of worthless splinters and torn canvas. The limp and bleeding forms of Lieut. Rockwell and Corp. Scott were lifted from the wreckage. When the army officers, who had witnessed the flight, reached the scene of disaster Lieut. Rockwell was found in a dying condition and Corp. Scott dead. He was crushed almost beyond recognition.

Dr. John P. Kelley, the army physician stationed at the school, made a hasty examination, and found that Lieut. Rockwell was still alive. He was placed in an automobile belonging to Edward Boulogne, of 2105 First Street Northwest, and hurried to the Walter Reed Hospital, where he was placed upon the operating table. An examination showed that both of Lieut. Rockwell's legs had been broken in several places, his skull was crushed, and he was suffering from concussion of the brain. An operation was ordered, but everything known to modern science failed to save his life. He died at 7:15 o'clock.

Lieut. Rockwell Just Prior to Starting on the flight which fate decreed should be his last, remarked to Capt. De Forest Chandler, commander of the army aviation school, "Captain, I intend to try the air out, and if conditions are favorable, I would like to complete my test for my army aviator's license."

Makes Long Glide. It was with this purpose in mind that Lieut. Rockwell made the flight in order to thoroughly test the machine and its currents be carried a passenger, as is required in the test he hoped to pass. Corp. Scott, chief mechanic of the biplane, was standing near, and Lieut. Rockwell motioned for him to climb in the machine.

Rising in the air they waved their hands to the people below in response to their cheers. Circling the aviation field several times and after being in the air about eight minutes, Lieut. Rockwell, when at a height of about 500 feet, throttled his engine to quarter speed and made a long, gradual glide downward, as if to make a landing. When about seventy feet from the ground, Lieut. Rockwell opened his engine wide as if he intended to rise in the air again. For some unaccountable reason the machine, instead of pointing upward, made a headlong dash to the ground. It crashed and gave him a speed estimated by Capt. Chandler to be about forty-five miles an hour.

Board to Probe Deaths.

Immediately following the departure of the bodies to the hospital, Capt. Chandler telephoned a brief account of the accident to the War Department and appointed Capt. B. H. Mendenhall, Harry Graham, and Lieut. Thomas De Witt Milling as a board to make a careful investigation of the wrecked aeroplane for the purpose of determining if possible the cause of the accident. Capt. Chandler said last night it was exceedingly doubtful if the cause of the accident could be ascertained.

GOTHAM FIREMEN TO "CHAW" STRAW

Exhibition of Old Volunteer Apparatus and Red-shirted Bucket Brigadiers to Be Feature.

New York, Sept. 28.—New York has gone back to the days of the straw-chewing fire volunteer. Its millions of dollars worth of fire-fighting equipment, together with its ranks of trained fire-fighters, have been forgotten and the red shirts, gamboes, and side-shoes of the ancient and almost extinct "vamp" have been brought prominently to the attention of its citizens.

The scene of this renaissance has centered in Madison Square Garden, where a fireman's carnival has been inaugurated as a feature of the annual exposition, and the old-fashioned bucket brigades, protection, and extinguishment, October 2 to 12.

Here the old hose carts and ladder trucks in use when the metropolis was in its infancy have been placed beside some of the most expensive and effective fire-fighting apparatus in the modern field. Awards have also been announced for the feats of daring and agility to the commanders of these ancient vehicles, and nightly exhibitions of old and modern fire fighting have been placed on the programme.

In addition to these features of the exposition, manufacturers of fire-fighting apparatus and safety devices from all parts of the United States and Europe have arranged to exhibit.

Ambassador Bryan on Vacation.

Tokyo, Sept. 28.—Charles Page Bryan, United States Ambassador to Japan, left for America to-day for three months leave of absence.

12.00 to Niagara Falls and Return. October 1. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Sept. 29. Special train of modern coaches and parlor cars leaves Union Station 7:45 a. m. Low rate side trips from Falls to attractive resorts; liberal stopovers returning within 15-day limit. Last excursion this season.

62.75 to Indianapolis and Return. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Sept. 29 to Oct. 1. Valid for return until Oct. 1. Account National Conservation Congress.

FATALITIES OF THE U. S. ARMY FLIERS

Lieut. Harry Selfridge, killed in test flight with Orville Wright, at Fort Myer, Va., June, 1903.

Lieut. John Kelley, killed during army maneuvers, San Antonio, Tex., March, 1911.

Lieut. Leighton W. Hazelhurst, killed in test flight at College Park, Md., June 12, 1912.

Lieut. L. C. Rockwell, killed in flight College Park, September 28, 1912.

Corp. Frank S. Scott, killed in flight College Park, September 28, 1912.

"Corp. Scott is the first enlisted man of the army to be killed."

The ill-fated machine was nicknamed "Old War Horse." It made more than 1,000 flights and was the first Wright machine purchased by the government. It was crashed Friday evening in making the exhibition flight over the Speedway.

Lieut. Rockwell was twenty-eight years old and unmarried. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 23, 1884. He was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1902.

"OLD WAR HORSE" IN LAST FLIGHT.

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EXPLORER MAKES PERILOUS CLIMB OF MT. M'KINLEY

Prof. Herschel C. Parker Finds He Is Father on His Return.

New York, Sept. 28.—After performing one of the most perilous feats of the age by scaling the glittering heights of Mt. McKinley, the highest point on the North American continent, Prof. Herschel C. Parker returned to his Brooklyn home to-day and was greeted by the sight of a five-month-old daughter, of whose existence he did not know until a week ago. His wife, who was a bride of a year when he left here last January on his hazardous enterprise, met him at the pier in Seattle when he arrived there last week from Alaska and gave him the news of the birth of their first child.

Prof. Parker was accompanied on his climb up Mt. McKinley by Belmont Browne, Arden, and Meri Lavy, all of Seattle. The trip was a long and terrible suffering, encountered by the party were only partially hinted at by Prof. Parker to-day.

"At times we were forced to cross shaky snow bridges," he said, "and it almost drove us crazy. A single misstep would have finished us. At the 12,000-foot mark we struck a bridge that in places was scarcely five inches wide with a fifty-degree slope. We were roped together. Had one fallen we all would have gone down crevices thousands of feet deep. It took us a week to relay our supplies over a distance of only 3,000 feet."

Top Dome of Ice.

"The top of the mountain," continued Prof. Parker, "is a great dome of ice and scattered along the range are numerous large hummocks or hills of ice. The point we reached was about 200 feet from the highest of these. So you can readily understand that the so-called failure upon our part to top the highest of these was not failure at all."

"When we reached a height of 15,000 feet the weather became frightful again and we were almost exhausted. We struggled on, however, with only three days' supplies left. For two weeks thereafter we lived on crackers and tea. The most terrific blizzard occurred when we reached about 20 feet from the highest hill. Our progress up the mountain had been so dangerous and slow, and as there was every reason to believe that we would have a much more difficult time descending, Brown and I tried to make the last 20 feet. We had made our goal. There was no scientific reason to stay there in

Officer Fourth to Lose Life in Aviation, and Scott the First Enlisted Man Counted Among Dead.

He was graduated in the class of 1904. He was appointed a second lieutenant June 14, 1907, and assigned to the Third Infantry. Later he was transferred to the Tenth Infantry, and on June 23 he was assigned to the aviation corps. Although a member of the aviation school a trifle over three months, Lieut. Rockwell was regarded as one of the most skillful of the army aviators. He was always cautious. He was awarded his pilot's license August 14, 1912, and only had one more requirement to fill to gain his army aviation license.

The machine in which Lieut. Rockwell and Scott were flying was an old Wright Type B machine, which had been rebuilt three times. This is the same machine in which Lieut. John Kelley met his death in San Antonio, Tex., in March, 1911. The machine, because of its long service, had been nicknamed "Old War Horse."

Fifth Victim in Army.

The death of Lieut. Rockwell yesterday afternoon makes the fifth fatal accident in the history of army aviation in the United States. The first army aviator to sacrifice his life in the advancement of army aviation was Lieut. Selfridge, who was killed in September, 1903, at Fort Myer, Va., when a Wright biplane collapsed and plunged to the ground.

The second officer to sacrifice his life

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GEN. BINGHAM EXPOSES SYSTEM



GEN. THEODORE BINGHAM.

New York Police Commissioner under Mayor George H. McClelland, who was called before the Aldermanic Board investigating graft in the Police Department, in reference to an affidavit signed by Capt. John T. Reith, who declared that he had been offered promotion from lieutenant to captain, during Bingham's reign, for a fee of \$15,000. Gen. Bingham told the Aldermanic Committee that he knew there was money paid for promotion to captains and other posts in the department, but that he noticed all promoted police officers that they had been given rank by him alone; that no influence whatever had been brought to bear to secure the promotions and that if any of the money paid money to get the promotions they were fools.

STANDARD OIL NOT DISSOLVED, SAYS ATTORNEY

S. W. Fordyce Makes Charges in Memorandum to Department of Justice.

New York, Sept. 28.—Charges that both the spirit and letter of the decree dissolving the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey are being violated were sent to the Department of Justice to-day by S. W. Fordyce, Jr., counsel for the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. The charges are contained in a memorandum submitted by Mr. Fordyce, and are based on testimony adduced at hearings here and elsewhere in the litigation involving the right of the Standard Oil Company to name officers and directors of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. Mr. Fordyce declared:

"So far as we have proceeded with our testimony we have shown that every subsidiary company is absolutely dominated and controlled by the majority owners of stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and that the same men who were put in the subsidiary companies at the time of dissolution by the leading men in the New Jersey company, are now controlling the subsequent annual meeting by the proxies held by the principal stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey."

"We have also shown that there has been no real or substantial difference in the method of doing business of any of these companies since the dissolution."

Trust Heads Stockholders.

The trust refiners, Mr. Fordyce sets forth, were consolidated under the name of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, in which, according to testimony, John D. Archbold and H. C. Folger, Jr., are large stockholders, and whose bonded indebtedness was until recently held by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. "It is significant," said Mr. Fordyce, "that the New York company continued to hold the bond of the Magnolia company until April, 1912, when the investigation of the Department of Justice had already commenced."

"Juggled accounts" are mentioned by the attorney with the loans transactions involving Messrs. Archbold and Folger, ownership of the Magnolia company. "The action of the New York company," Mr. Fordyce continues, "in lending money to Mr. Archbold, president of the New Jersey company, and the fact that Messrs. Archbold and Folger, the presidents of the two most important and potentially competitive companies, are borrowing money from the New York company of joint account, indicates a decided degree of harmony in the management of these companies."

Still Holds Texas Control.

"It has been proved," Mr. Fordyce further charges, "that the marketing companies, formerly subsidiary to the New Jersey company, and the New Jersey company itself made with utmost strictness the territorial division that they have before the dissolution. It has been proved that they supply their marketing stations from the refineries most advantageously located to such stations regardless of the ownership of those refineries."

Mr. Fordyce further asserts that the testimony has proved that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is still a leading company and owns and controls many of the companies engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, and that it has used at least two companies—the American Petroleum and the Deutsche-Americanische Petroleum Gesellschaft—to acquire the control of the oil business in Texas refineries against which the United States obtained a decree.

STOPS SOCIALIST SPEAKERS.

Supreme Court Justice Issues Injunction to Cordage Trust.

New York, Sept. 28.—Supreme Court Justice Kelly, in Brooklyn, to-day handed down a decision granting an injunction to the American Manufacturing Company, better known as the Cordage Trust, restraining Edward Lindgren and other members of the Socialist party from making speeches in front of the company's plant at Noble and West Streets, Greenpoint.

The Socialists for the last three weeks have been holding mass-meetings on the corner in front of the plant, and the trust has tried various methods to get rid of them. The Socialists declare the injunction is a violation of the Constitution.

62.36 to California. Via Washington-Sunset Route, Sept. 29 to Oct. 3. Personally conducted tourist train leaving from Washington without change, daily except Sunday. Berth, \$3. A. J. Poston, G. A., 206 F & 10 15th St.

MOSCOW GETS NEXT CONGRESS ON HYGIENE

Fifteenth International Meeting, Held Here Adjourns After Passing Resolutions.

DELEGATES START EXODUS

Few Announcements of Important Scientific Discoveries Made as at Other Gatherings.

With the adoption of a series of resolutions calling for international uniformity in demographic work, the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, the greatest gathering of world-famed scientists this country ever has witnessed, adjourned its final general session in the Continental Memorial Hall yesterday morning. Following expressions of deep gratification, both as to the work accomplished by the congress and as over the warm reception and interesting entertainment programme carried out for them by the joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, the several thousand delegates and visitors from Europe began the exodus some to return to their homes immediately, but many to begin extensive tours of this country before pointing homeward. Many of the delegates remained in the city overnight, and a number will be here the greater part of this week.

Moscow Next Meeting Place.

The expected announcement of the next place of meeting was not forthcoming. Following the brief morning session of the permanent commission it was announced that the subject will be discussed later. It is understood that upon receipt of an